Analysis of the Battles.

from the Baltimore American, with lively interest.— umns of infantry. Still, street after street was taken, and the enemy forced into the plaza, by the perseverous and foolish in us to affirm that the writer has brought profound knowledge and accurate judgment to his task; but we can say, without exposing our- es, opening paraflel after parallel, until a breach is selves to criticism, that he has made the varying made, is the only mode of warfare of which the prescharacteristics of the respective battles plain to our ent campaign has furnished no example. If there is understanding, and this, we suppose, is a test of quali- such a place in Mexico, and the war continues, we fication .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

against Mexico had given to our army experience of to prove that there is nothing in warfare to which his all the modes of warfare. At Palo Alto the combat army is not competent. was one of artillery mainly, upon an open plain, which afforded every advantage to the cavalry of the enemy, though involving art and skill, depended principally building the road, are passing out of the hands of the though involving art and skill, depended principally building the road, are passing out of the hands of the upon sheer courage and main strength. There the government forever, and by the time we have large the territory on the northwest coast of America, lying west-ward of the Rocky or Stony mountains, should be finally whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States of ward of the Rocky or Stony mountains, should be finally The general conflict involved a dozen minor actions, ties which may postpone it half a century. unfrequent occurrence, and only resorted to where benefits, while the road is constructing, and the part, appointed the Right monorable privy council, the general knows his men, and can combine the different arms of the service—horse and foot—to proadvantages after it shall have been made to the shores of the Pacific.

munition to give to his men that active employment this sum will be furnished by emigrants from Europe, which, in battle, overcomes personal apprehension by who bring money with them, and will be so much mere physical excitement, the commanding officer at actual cash capital added to the wealth of the country. Fort Brown had to rely upon that passive courage, will be opened by this great work, will have a tendency batteries of Matamoras were filled with men, who, in the collection district of Niagty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, the privileges extended to the other ports enumerated in the
and there southerly through the middle of the said channel,
seventh section of the act aforesaid, from and after the date or idly watching the flight of shells aimed, and well ers both of our merchants and our manufacturers. part being volunteers—in itself an obstacle and discouragement.

that without this there is no personal safety. It taught them that however individual valor might have done of old, in modern warfare, bush fighting excepted, and as they consult the best means, under the units defendant.

Close of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of the Business and make the company of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the units and the units

now attack, the attack of a city among mountains, To carry on the commerce which would pass along commanded by surrounding eminences, all of which this road, it is estimated that one half of the present were fortified, while the city itself was built after a amount of tonnage would suffice for the present trade, Pale Alto and Resaca had to be employed. The dra-goon here was powerless—the flying artillery of but munication so frequent, cheap and rapid will vastly parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exthe arms of service to be relied on. The shell, the heavy ball, the bullet and the bayonet, the means upon which victory was to depend. Fortunately, the Amercan commander was equal to the new emergency, sea faring men."-N. Y. Evening Post. and had with him an army fully competent to the execution of his designs.

It is not our purpose ta repeat the accounts of the battles of Monterey. There are one or two matters, however, that seem to authorize a remark, even at so great a distance us we are from the scene of action, the principal of which is the great disparity of loss between the divisions of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Worth. We are inclined to attribute this to the difference between the work which they had to do respectively; not to any greater prudence or care on the part of Gen. Worth, or any rashness or indifference to the loss of life on the part of Gen. Taylor. Taylor gave to Worth that, which to the latter was, under the circumstances, the greatest boon he could receive-a separate command-when the glory he might win might be his own exclusively, and in which he has in truth won sufficient to satisfy even his during and

chivalrous temper. That Worth, in the use of his troops, did not spare them, is evident from one of the accounts, which states that the storming party of the battery commanding the Bishop's Palace was looked upon as, in truth, a "forlorn hope." But batteries like those around Monterey, upon heights so steep that their assailants had to clamber up precipices to reach them, and constructed temporarily, for one of these, at least, seems to have been built of sand-bags, are less dangerous to attack than would, at first sight, appear. Cannon cannot be sufficiently depressed to sweep the face of a steep ascent. The hill itself is a cover for the storming party; and it is only when the summit is reached, that grape and cannister and musketry can be used with effect; and, even then, but for a single discharge; for no time is given to reload, before the bayonet becomes busy, and flight or a hand to hand contest is the alternative for the defenders of the fort. What is here stated is proved to be probable, at least, by the fact that, in carrying the heights about Monterey, Gen. Worth's loss was so small. Whatever the loss the heights had to be carried, and Worth was just the man, and we knew him well of old, to

carry them. General Worth began by carrying the fort which commanded the Bishop's Palace, which we infer to have been on the same ridge, though, perhaps, on different elevations of it; and lower down, and, in its turn, commanded by the palace, seems to have been the city. The taking of these forts secured the capture of the palace, which then became untenable, and when that fell into Worth's hands he had below him still, and at his mercy, the western part of the city, into which he penetrated as far on his side as Taylor did on his. Like a row of bricks set on end by boys, the upsetting of the first causes the fall, in succession, of the others. Consummate judgment seems to have marked every part of Worth's conduct.

General Taylor would seem to have kept hard work for himself, too; and hence the greatness of his loss. The main battle which he had to fight, was in the streets of the city, and is so well described in the accounts that have been received that it is only necessa-

ry now to refer to them. So far as can be inferred from the accounts in the the Camargo road. But Monterey was not to be taparations were evidently the most perfect, and here added, unpaid arrears of interest since the 1st Janutheir defence was the most thorough and obstinate. ary, 1842, which, at the 1st July last, amounted to There can be no doubt that here brave men met brave twelve hundred thousand dollars. men, and although the Mexicans had walls in front of them, it is idle to do otherwise than admit that

they stood firmly and manfully at bay, and that our lose was as great as it was because they did so.

This carrying of a city, house by house, and street by street, is bloody work, against a foe as determined as the Mexicans were; and we could not help being reminded by the description of it of the contests of Cortes in another part of the same country, for the halls of the Montezumas, narrated in the history of the conquest. While cannon cannot be brought to bear on men climbing a precipice, they nowhere act A ware may be found at

with more fatal efficiency than when sweeping with We have read the following analysis of the battles their fire the narrow streets of a city filled with col-

The taking of a fortified place by regular approachare almost led to believe, from what has occurred al-"It would seem as though the present campaign ready, that Taylor will find it out and take it, if only Treaties of the Twenty-Ninth Congress of the U.

The Railway to Oregon.

and where the formation of squares, which converts It is very certain that if any thing is to be done b each regiment into a field fortification, had to be re- the general government in favor of this enterprise, i sorted to by General Taylor, and where, too, the fly-must be done now. It is not one of those undertakings ing batteries, which in our cities had been looked which can be best executed when the occasion for it upon rather as a part of the pageantry of war, proved shall become most pressing. Now is the time to assist their value. The battle of Palo Alto was a battle at it, without bringing the least inconvenience upon the was a breast to breast conflict, where every sinew ers of the government. While we delay, the lands, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deemwas strained to give a fall to the adversary, and which, from which it is contemplated to raise the same for ing it to be desimble for the future welfare of both counhere none of the platoon firing and parade managuvres become the property of individuals, and the construcof the preceding day. The contest was in the woods. tion of the railway will be embarrassed with difficul-

all tending to the victorious result. Here cavalry act-ed successfully against artillery, which, though some-practicability of this enterprise. A friend has thrown times done, as at Waterloo, is a mode of warfare of unfrequent occurrence, and only resorted to where benefits, while the road is constructing, and before the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on the general knows his men, and can combine the diff.

The character of the two battles of the 8th and 9th . "The building of this road will cause an outlay of of May was essentially diverse. Still more diverse from two to five millions of dollars annually, which good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the folwas the part which fell to the lot of that portion of the must be distributed over the whole country, for labor, army left at Fort Brown. With not enough of am- materials and transportation. The greater part of comparative safety, fired at the Americans as though the demand for ships, and give activity to our com- and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean: Provided, howhey were shooting at a mark, the soldiers of Fort merce. In a country now a desert, and remote from Brown, instead of the rammer and sponge, the hand- all communication with civilized communities, and spike and linstock, were using the shovel and pick, with markets, a population of producers and custom-

aimed too, for their destruction. This was a third . These are some of the immediate advantages of pecies of the great genus, battle. A fourth followed the project; the future are of a striking nature. The in the march to Monterey. Here the contest was not report of the committee of the United States Senate with the Mexicans. But it was a contest almost as gives a statement of the trade of Asia, which it is destructive, in which toil and fatigue had to be over- supposed may be made to pass through this channel. come, under a hot sun, in an inhospitable country, It employs annually 1580 ships, measuring 654,480 and where the very absence of an enemy to fight with tons, with 35,648 men. Allow as is estimated, that was, considering the character of the army-a large these vessels will carry 818,100 tons weight, and supthe other, we shall have 1,277,150 tons passing over understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as But this march, this fight against time and climate, this road annually. This, at half a cent per ton, for preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the mountain and plain, river and morass, was of incalcu- each mile would give a revenue of \$14,725,800 and lable value, looking to ultimate results. It turned the at one cent a mile for the roads which lead from the militia into regulars. It taught every man of them that Oregon railway to the Atlantic, would give them the soldier to be a good one, must give up his independence; that victory must depend upon obedience; seven millions of dollars, an amount sufficient to give of the first article of the first article of the first article of the first article of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the railways liberal dividends and make the combination of the first article of the first article of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the railways liberal dividends and make the combination of the first article of the first article of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the railways liberal dividends and make the combination of the first article of the first article of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United an

them that however individual valor might have done should be represented in the said territory, shall be respected in the said territory, shall be respected in the said territory and the said said the said territory and the said fashion that made each house a breast-work. Means as the sea voyages will be so greatly shortened that quite different from those which were successful at several can be made in the space of time now required asional service. Heavy artillery and infantry were increase the amount of the trade, and by consequence

For the State Sentinel.

A Monody on the Death of

Washington. As the calm sunshine in the shadow's play, From wave to wave upon a stormy day, Widens and deepens till it blends its ray ; So in one free asylum still, they are, Who in thy Fortune's smile may claim a share. The nations' eyes are turning from afar, Where brightly burning an eternal star-A spark has caught across th' Atlantic tide, Breasts the dark storm, and each red bolt defied. Free as his land, his thoughts without a wing, He there refreshed from many a heavenly spring, Man's boldest flights that Time's last bounds come Thrilled with the touch of the Enchanter's wand, All burn to feel on whom his genius blazed, When boundless hopes of freedom had been raised. A long forsaken chord he touched again, Loud o'er the land pealed forth a requiem then. And then thy hand unsheathed the conquering blade, Rushing in very weakness, to be made A rack amid the mighty wreck to be The consecrated bulwark of the free. Thy eagles sat enthroned in that dark hour, O'er gory fields of war, our shield of power: O'er sea, and land, they flaw on wings of flame, In grandeur o'er the wide Republic came, Hung o'er thy footsteps, ere our chains were riven, And gave thy arm of conquest to high heaven. Great man! in triumph thy prophetic eye Hailed the last star that watched in Freedom's sky. Led to forbear dominion, all thy own, O'er the wide earth to what far regions flown, That race of bondsmen, progeny of slaves, Whose withering cuise has fallen upon the graves Of votaries, of an unextinguished name: Nor one redeeming virtue to their shame. But stained, and cursed, those very wrecks he hurled With god-like glory then, and shook the World. Hallowed the sod where first the peopled earth, A zeal like thine for martyrdom gave birth. None but the free can bear the patriot's name, Strike the wild harp to their eternal fame! Of the chained giant, whose wild wrath oppressed, An agony barned within his stormy breast, Then crowned o'er mouldering sepulchres awakes, Standing in chainless majesty! and breaks For those who long had kissed it, the fell rod; Who bowed their heads before an earthly God. Our fair broad empire, State by State he met, But the bright links he forged are brighter yet. O'er all, one deathless soul will still endure As the Sun's face, imperishably pure! He lights the torch, and places it on high, Then shrinks the slave, and trampled despots die. Round all our battle-fields its splendor came, And our redeeming votaries fired the flame. That splendid day-dream passed triumphant on; From land to land the struggling nations won, For many an ege in uncongenial skies, Till th' god-like breathings of thy spirit rise intry's shores, redeeming there, In freedom's father, and in glory's heir, The torch whose new-born fires, had just began On the last altar, flung from fallen man. Deep in the untrodden wild he made its home, And sent his voice thro' centuries yet to come ! With a charmed life the veil of conflict rent. Immortal shone, and starting into might, The morning conquerer yields the gloomy night; Where God's own hand impelled his course sublime,

Where God's own hand imperiod and our clime,
Thrown like a zone of mercy round our clime,
J. G. R. Indianapolis, Nov. 28th. 1 It puzzles us to fathom the meaning of some of papers, we should not be surprised if the impatience of the army on the south of Monterey had led to an the passages in the above. Perhaps our readers

ken with a rush. It was evident that it was from the Camargo, and not from the Saltillo road, that the millions nine hundred and eighty-six thousand seven Mexicans expected to be attacked. Here their pre-

GOLD PENS, SILVER WARE, &c. JUST received and for sale at the lowest prices, a beautiful assortment of plain diamond pointed Godd Pers, from noted manufacturers. Also, Silver Ware, such as Table and Toa Spoons. Sugar Tongs, (a superior and new style,) Ladles, Mustard, Cream and Salt Spoons, &c., &c.

Dec. 1846—32y

Opposite the Palmer House.

MUSIC BOXES. A SMALL lot of music boxes, which play all of the popula negro songs of the day, and will be sold very chenp by W. H. TALBOTT.

TINWARE, STONEWARE, &c.
ENERAL assortment of Tinware, Stoneware, and Earther
ware may be found at 48 HEDDERLY'S.



Ratified at the first session, commencing December 1, 1845.

James K. Polk, President; George M. Dallas, Vice President; John W. Davis, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treaty with Great Britain of limits westward of the Rocky fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citi-Mountains. Concluded June 15th, 1846.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, a Treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Iteland was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington on the fifteenth day of June last, which treaty is, word for word, as follows: respectively named physipotentiaries to treat and agree concerping the terms of such settlement-that is to say : the resident of the United States of America has, on his part,

wing articles : ARTICLE L-From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forever, That the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude

nicated to each other their respective full powers, found in

remain free and open to both parties.

ARTICLE II.—From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing United States from making any regulations respecting the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to C. C. Perkins, J.

In witness whereof, the repsective plenipstentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their Done at Washington the fifteenth d y of June, in the year

of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and firty-six. JAMES BUCHANAN. RICHARD PAKENHAM, L. S. changed at London, on the seventh ultimo, by Louis McLane,

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, that I, JAMES K. POLK. President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens

In witness whereor, I have beceunto set my hand, an caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight SEAL | hundred and forty-six; and of the Independence of

the United States, the seventy-first.

JAMES R. POLK.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

Cenvention with Bavaria, for the abolition of the Droit D' Aubaine and taxes on emigration. Concluded January 21,

Proclamation.

America and his Mojesty the King of Bavaria.

igiation, have named, for this purpose, their respective plen- aforesaid "is in full force and effect." spotentiaries, namely : the President of the United States of In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Court of Prussia; and his Majesty the King of Bava112, upon Count Maximilian von Lerchenfeld-Kæfering, his Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten12 the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day tember, in the year of our Lord one thouse the United States, the seventy-first. tiary at the Royal Prussian Court, Commander of the Royal Order of the Knights of St. George, of the Order for Merit By the President : in Civil Service of the Bavarian Crown, of St. Michael. Grand Cross of the Russian Imperial Order of St. Anne of the first class, of the Royal Prossian Order of the Red Eagle of the first class, Commander Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star, and Great Commander of HALL, Esq., editor of the Pharos, to Miss MIRANDA the Royal Greek Order of the Savior; who, after having ex-changed their said full powers, found in due and proper form,

parties, their States, citizens and subjects respectively.

Article II.—Where, on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one party, such real property would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same, which term may be reasonably prolonged according to circumstances, and to withdraw the prolonged according to circumstances, and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without molestation, and except from all through life," comes up "naturally." And just as heard to the Dearborn C. C. Dewey, J.

In an action of trover by husband and wife for a conversion of the wife's property before marriage, the declarations were made had been the wife of the defendant, "as to the ownership of the property" in dispute, are not admissible evidence for the property "in dispute, are not admissible evidence for the property" in dispute, are not admissible evidence for the property "in dispute, are not admissible evidence for the property" in dispute, are not admissible evidence for the property "in dispute, are not admissible evidence for the property" in dispute, are not admissible evidence for the property "in dispute, are not admissible evidence for the plaintiff, though the mother when she made the declarations was the guardian of her daughter, (one of the plaintiffs,) and had possession of the mother when she made the declarations was the guardian of the reductions, will cure any case of Agus and the plaintiffs, and matteries from all and proved the property.

THE MARKETS. parties, their States, citizens and subjects respectively.

ASTICLE II.—Where, on the death of any person holding

United States of America, and the nineteenth of the reign of his Mojesty the King of Bavaria.

HENRY WHEATON. And whereas, the said convention has been duly retided on both paris, and the respective ratifications of the same were feld, Chamberlain of his Majesty the King of Bavaria, and mitted and the defendant required to prove his plea.

his Euroy Extraogdinary and Minister Pleatpotentiary near. Under Sec. 331, p. 519, of the R. S. of 1843, heirs matthe Court of his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the part of a bill against an administrator for settlement and distributheir respective Governments:

Reversed. Ingram and Jones for the plaintiffs; Orth for

Now, THEREPORE, BE IT KNOWN, that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and zens thereof

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have bereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence

of the United States the seventy-first. JAMES K. POLK. By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States of of the 3d of March, 1845, entitled "An act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihushua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to ports situated on the frontiers of the United States, adjoining the British North American Provinces as may hereafter be found expedient, may have extended to them the defendant. like privileges on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and proclamation duly made by the President of the United States, specially designating the ports to which the a oresaid privileges are to be extended:"

And whereas, the Secretary of the Treasury has duly recom-

of Niagara, in the State of New York: Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the port of Lewiston in the collection district of Niagnel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, the privileges extended to the other ports enumerated in the Walpole for the defendant, of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight EAL] hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of SEAL] the United States of America the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President : JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America: A Pro-Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States:"

Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the

clamation.

Where is, by the act of Congress, approved July 9, 1846, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia," it is enacted, That, with the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria, to be ascertained in the manner therein prescribed, all that portion of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by the State of But the wife of the employer Virginia, and all the rights and jurisdiction therewish ceded over the same, shall be ceded and forever relinquished to the State of Virginia in full and absolute right and jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon: And whereas, it is further provided, that the said act "shall not be in force until after the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria shall be given to it, in the mode therein provided;" and if a marisions of the said act, it shall be the duty of the President to make prorlamation of the fact:

And whereas, on the 17th day of August, 1846, after the refusal of the court to perform that duty is error. lose of the late session of the Congress of the United States, duly appointed five citizens of the county or town of Alexandria, being freeholders within the same, as commissioners, who, being duly sworn to perform the duties imposed on them, as prescribed in the said act, did proceed within ten days after they were notified, to fix upon the first and sec-ond days of September, 1846, as the time; the Court-house said notice, the said Commissioners presiding, and deciding Aubaine and taxes on emigration. Concluded January 21, all questions arising in relation to the right of voting under the said act, the votes of the citizens qualified to vote were by the President of the United States of America: A taken viva voce, and recorded in poll books, duly kept, and Thursday, Dec. 3d.

The State v. Shearer. Error to the Noble C. C. Perkers J.

An indictment was found by the grand by the grand Whereas, a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria was concluded the next day did transmit to me, a statement of the polls so

Convention for the mutual abolition of the droit d'aubaine for the acceptance of the same.

and taxes on emigration between the United States of Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES K. POLK, America and his Mojesty the King of Bavaria.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, having agreed, for the advantage of their reby make Proclamation of the "result" of said "poll," as spective citizens and subjects, to conclude a convention for above stated and do call upon all and singular the persons KINS, J. the mutual abolition of the droit d'autaine and taxes on em- whom it doth or may concern, to take notice, that the act

N. P. TRIST, Acting Secretary of State.

MARRIED,-In Logansport on the 15th ult., S. A.

have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Anticle I.—Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de reloaf from the happy pair, for which we return our We acknowledge the receipt of a splendid bridal tra'te, and droit de detraction or tax on emigration, is hereby, and shall remain, abolished between the two contracting by, and shall remain, abolished between the two contracting through life," comes up "naturally." And just as through life," comes up "naturally."

donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, and dones, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

Article IV.—In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property as would be taken in a like case of contents. Both white and veiley corn are salling at 50 the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the damage of the husband only, the defect is fatal on the farm of the deferming these fills. However, declining offers for large quantity. In trover, when there has been a demand and refusal to the donor lies for the conversion.

In trover, when there has been a demand and refusal to the donor lies for the conversion.

In trover, when there has been a demand and refusal to the donor lies for the gone in the gone in the property in dispute, within six years before the property in dispute, within six years before the form of large quantity and the donor lies for the conversion.

In trover, when there has been a demand and refusal to the donor lies for the conver same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property as would be taken in a like case of property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful cents per bushel for new; nothing doing in old; oats 28 a 30 belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful cents; rye 66 cents; clover seed \$4.37½ a \$4.50 per bushel.

Sample and March for the plaintiff; Kilgore for the deowner, or the person who has a right to sell the same according to article II, may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

Continue to the lawful cents; rye 66 cents; clover seed \$4 37½ a \$4 50 per bushel. Sample foundants and bols.

Sample foundants and bols.

cording to article II, may take measures to receive or dispase of the inheritance.

A refrict V.—If any dispute should arise between different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided in the last resort according to the laws, and by the judges of the country where the property is situated.

A refrict VI.—But this convention shall not deregate in any manner from the force of the laws already published, or her property is situated.

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A refrict VI.—But this convention shall not deregate in any manner from the force of the laws already published, or her first the force of the laws already published, or her first the force of the laws a standard out of the great of the vertical of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of his majesty the King of Bavaria, and the ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of his majesty the King of Bavaria, and the ratification of the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of his majesty the King of Bavaria, and the ratification of the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of his majesty the King of Bavaria, and the ratification of the president of the United States of America, by an advice of the propertice, and the propertice of the propertice, and the propertice, an

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

Cases determined at the November Term, 1846. REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL BY A. M. CARNAHAN. TUE-DAY, Dec. 1st, 1846.

Conner et al. v. Hawkins Error to the Tippecanoe C. C. use, proper compensation being allowed. exchanged at Berlin, on the fourth day of November, one housand eight hundred and forty-five, by Henry Wheaton, Prakins, J.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the Count Maximilian von Lerchen-plea is held good on argument, a reply to it should be per-Under Sec. 331, p. 519, of the R. S. of 1843, heirs may file

Reversed. Ingram and Jones for the plaintiffs; Orth for the Patterson v. Doe ex dem. Fisher. Error to the Dearborn

smith for the defendant. C. C. PERKINS, J.

paral evidence and corrected in a suit at law.

It is a general rule that a tenant cannot dispute his landlord's title. But this rule does not apply where the contract his jufant children alleging a fraudulent conveyance to those of the landlord. Reversed. Ryman and Dumont for the ance be set aside, there must be proof against this, notwith-plaintiff. standing the answer of the father admits the bill. To entitle

Hendricks C. C. Dewey, J. hw. Reversed. In an action on a delivery bond, the declaration must set the defendants. out the judgment and execution on which the bond is founded. Davis v. Huff. Error to the Tippecance C. C. Dewey, J. Reversed. Nave for the plaintiff; Bradley and Harvey for An speal lies to the Circuit Court from an order of the

Casteel v. Casteel. Error to the Fountain C. C. DEWEY, J. filed, under the Statute of 1844, for the purpose of securing If the husband has expressly or impliedly made his wife the privilege of a ferry across the stream, to a ferry already his agent, her declarations, in regard to the matters within established. eversed. Mace and Crane for the plaintiff; the scope of her authority, are admissible evidence against Pettit and Huff for the defendant.

him; and whether she is his agent by express or implied au- The State on compilet of Welch v. Gray. Appeal from the thority is a question for the jury.

If a husband entirely abandon his wife and young children,

packages to Chihushua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States," certain privileges are extended in reference to drawback to ports therein specially enumerated in the 7th section of said act, which also provides "That such other ports situated on the focusion of the court to the jury, if the verdict be ports situated on the focusion of the Court to the jury, if the verdict be proceedings on a petition for partition. It was assigned right, is no cause for reversing the judgment. Affirmed. D. for error that the partition was ordered without any evidence & S. A. Brier for the plaintiff; Lawson and Gregory for the having been given of title in any of the parties, to any part

detainer of goods, a demand may be necessary where the de-fendant has the goods by the leave and license of the plaintiff, Court, that the respective parties had prima facie such an mended to me the extension of the privileges of the law to make the possession wrongful. But whenever without such demand, there is a wrongful possession, as when it is proof was introduced before the report was made and conobtained by force, fraud, or otherwise, without the owner's firmed. Affirmed. Jones for the plaintiff; Law for the consent, no demand need be made.

the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island,
nel which separates the continen

The State v. Buckmo. Error to the Tippecanoe C. C. Water Canal Company are not required by their charter to pay a debt due the detendant for work done while the canal PERKINS, J.

of the United States, has, since 1818, been copable of a fee the defendant. Damages for land taken, in the construction of the extension of the Wabash and Erie canal are to be assessed in cash

One Door East of Drake's Hotel,

A law requiring such damages to be paid in scrip would be unconstitutional.

The act of 1842 providing for the prosecution of the extension of the Wabash and Eric canal, does not extend to damages to real estate taken in its construction. Reversed, Jenners and Jones for the plaintiff; Mace for the defendant, The State v. The United States. Appeal from the Fountain C. C. Perkins, J.

When the United States sues in the courts of Indiana, she which we used to the shortest notice. A great variety of triming stocks, (a fine article,) Glaves, Canes and Umbrellas, &c. A fine article, and a great variety of Cloths, both French and English, from good to extra super. Cassimeres, from super French Doesain to the Texas striped. A few patterns of rich embroidered white Marseilles silk and satin Vestings of a superior quality, which is very rich and extremely rare.

Also, a few pieces of cut Velvet of the latest style, and a great variety of Winter wear; all of which will be made to order, very cheap, for cash. Also, Shirts, Drawers, Bosoma, Collars, Braces, self-adjusting Stocks, (a fine article,) Glaves, Canes and Umbrellas, &c. A fine article, and a great variety of Cloths, both French and English, from good to extra super. Cassimeres, from super French Doesain to the Texas striped. A few patterns of rich embroidered white Marseilles silk and satin Vestings of a superior quality, which is very rich and extremely rare.

Also, a few pieces of cut Velvet of the latest style, and a great variety of Winter wear; all of which will be made to order, very cheap, for cash. Also, Shirts, Drawers, Bosoma, Collars, Braces, etc. A great variety of trimings. Cutting done at the shortest notice. by their act, bearing date this day, that, by the act of the tension of the Wabash and Erie canal, does not extend to Jenners and Jones for the plaintiff; Mace for the defendant,

navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with all whom it may concern; and I do especially enjoin on the present treaty.

Arricle III—In the future appropriation of the territory

Arricle III—In the future appropriation of the United States, that they be vigilant and zeal
thority of the United States sues in the courts of Indiana, she must file a bond as other parties are required to do, on taking an appeal to a superior court. Reversed. Chandler for the world's Rail-Road-man Lawyering

answer not admitting the point) that the complainant filed in the recorder's office a written notice of his intention to hold entitled "An act to retrocede the county of Alexandria, a lien on the premises constructed or repaired, within sixty days from the time the debt became due.

against the heirs of the employer of the mechanic, the lien

prove any material fact essential to the maintenance of a prices, at the Jewery Store of W. H. TALBOTT, opposite Wash-suit, the question as to the sufficiency of the evidence to ington Hall. establish that fact is for the jury, and not for the court. But mity of the votes should be in favor of accepting the pro- if there is no evidence at all tending to prove such fact, it is the duty of the court to instruct the jury that the law is with the defendant, and that they should find for him, and a

> A special demurrer to such a plea which does not object to it on that ground, should be overruled. Rev. rsed. Ryman for the plaintiff.
>
> C. C. Washington Hall, Indianapolis. 54 W. H. TALBOTT. Hoshaw v. Hoshaw et al. Error to the Fountain C. C.

> did not owe the debt, if the proceedings appear to be throug-out exparte. Reversed. Brier for the plaintiff, Chandler for the defendant.
>
> THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public gen-erally, that he has opened a new store on his own account in the corner building formerly occupied by A. Harrison & Co., where he is

averred in the indictment. Reversed.
The State v. Millikin. Error to the Johnson C. C. PER-

An unsatisfied judgment, recovered against a person as

The State on the relation of Tenor and others v. Jones and others. Error to the Vermittion C. C. BLACKFORD J.

Hawkins v. Lawrence. Error to the Fayette C. C. BLACK-

FORD J. The act to charter the White Water Valley canal company is a public act, and need not be pleaded. The company owning the canal may take certain land for the erection of mills, &c. on account of ther being of public

Land and materials may be taken under a statute, by the

State, or an incorporated company before making such com-pensation. Affirmed.

Test for the plaintiff; Parker for the defendant. Jones v. Roland. Error to the Bartholomew Probate C. on. PERKINS, J. Writs from the Probate Court must be served twenty days before the first day of the term to authorize a judgment. Re-

A mistake in a written instrument, cannot be shown by Shirley et al. v. Shields. Error to the Green C. C. PER-In a bill filed by the creditors of a father against him and nder which the the tenant holds was procured by the fraud children, of certain real estate, and praying that the convey-Strange and another v. Lowe and others. Error to the a party to file such a bill, he must first obtain a judgment at law. Reversed. G. G. Dunu for the plaintiffs; Hester for

Board of County Commissioners in allowing a bond to be

Tippecanoe C. C. DEWEY, J. The place of residence of complainant in a prosecution for

of the premises. Held. If proof in this case (the parties Lewis v. Masters. Error to the Huntington C. C. BLACK- having appeared and no default having been taken) of the title of the parties in the premises was necessary, it must be In an action of replevin under the Statute for the unlawful considered that such proof was not one given, but also given

defendant.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2d. tus assumpset will lie. Under the contract between the parties in this case the White

ermitted.

will not render the party misrepresenting responsible.

An alien having declared his intention to become a citizen Affirmed. Newman for the plaintiff; Parker and Perry for

HALL & CASE,

Merchant Tailors. One Door East of Drake's Botel,

again, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. OTICE is hereby given, that the partnership in the printing business heretofore existing between A. F. Morrison and John S.

A bill to enforce such a lien, by the same statute, will be the hands of Wm. Sullivan, Esq. JOHN S. SPANN. OHO! COME AT LAST.

But the wife of the employer (the marriage having taken place before the lien occurred) is not a proper party to the bill. Affirmed, Chandler for the plaintiff.

Crookshank v. Kellogg. Error to the Dearborn C. C. BLACKFORD, J.

Where there is any evidence, however slight, tending to prove any material fact essential to the maintenance of a proper party to the manufactory of Cornelius & Co., have arrove and are opened ready for inspection, consisting of Parlor, Stand, Side, and Sewing Lamps, with or without glass drops; also, a fine tot of Girandoles, or Candlesticks with three barners. These Lamps are of the very best arti-le, and give superior lights to any other lamps now in use, and will be sold at the manufacturer's retail and sewing Lamps, with or without glass drops; also, a fine tot of the very best arti-le, and give superior lights to any other lamps now in use, and will be sold at the manufacturer's retail are opened ready for inspection, consisting of Parlor, Stand, Side, and Sewing Lamps, with or without glass drops; also, a fine tot of the very best arti-le, and give superior lights to any other lamps now in use, and will be sold at the manufacturer's retail are opened ready for inspection, consisting of Parlor, Stand, Side, and Sewing Lamps, with or without glass drops; also, a fine tot of those very useful and beautifully finished Lard Lamps, are opened ready for inspection, consisting of Parlor, Stand, Side, and Sewing Lamps, with or without glass drops; also, a fine tot of the very best arti-le, and give superior lights to any other lamps now in use, and will be sold at the manufacturer's retail.

CAUGHT AT LAST! A FTER so long a time, and at a very heavy expense, I have at last found a superior watch workman, (Mr. C. FRENCH,) a whom I have the utmost confidence, and feel safe in recom

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS. UST received from New York and Philadelphin, a targe lot of Diamond Pointed Pens of various brands, from \$2 50 to \$5 00,

NEW STORE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT longing to the business, constantly on hand and for sale at very low prices, a few doors east of the Palmer House, by 54 W.M. ECKERT.

Celebrated Imperial Ague and Fever or An unsatisfied judgment, recovered against a person as garnishee in attachment, on a promissory note against the garnishee in favor of the defendant in attachment, is a good defence to an action on the same, brought by the defendant in attachment against such person.

Such a judgment is also a good defence against an action, by the assignee of the defendant in attachment, providing the garnishee had no notice of the assignment of the note before the rendition of the judgment. Reversed.

Wick and Barbour for the appellant; H. and H. Brown for the appellee.

Collis v. Bower and wife. Error to the Dearborn C. C.

Dewey, J.

Afficile III.—The citizens and subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the States of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, and donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, and donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, and donation or otherwise; and their heirs are put up. (smail tin boxes, jrenate time of convenient than any other, as a man can carry them in his vest the gift, in a different place, and are converted by a stranli is deemed important previous to taking the gift, in a different place, and are converted by a stranli is deemed important previous to taking the gift, in a different place, and are converted by a stranli is deemed important previous to taking the gift, in a different place, and are converted by a stranli is deemed important previous to taking the gift, in a different place, and are converted by a stranli is deemed important previous to taking the gift.

FLETCHER'S "Ne Plus Ultra" Vegetable Compound Cathartic and Deobstruent Pills.

THESE Pills, now for the first time offered to the Public, have been

FORD, J.

If the record do not show the character of an amendment | was owned by the State. made, the amendment will be presumed to have been rightly | Misrepresentation of the legal effect of a contract sold, permitted.

without any reference to the value of the scrip in which they were supposed to be payable.

A plea is bad in form that amounts to the general issue.

A special demurrer to such a plea which does not object to it

mending to the public. I am now prepared to do all kinds of clock and watch repairing, in a manner that cannot fall to give entire satisfaction. All work will be warranted, and in every

BLACKFORD, J. Debt on attachment bond. The breaches assigned on an of the county of Alexandria, as the place, and viva voce as attachment bond must show the proceedings in the attachthe manner of voting; and gave due notice of the same; ment, or the defendant will be estopped from piesding on a and at the time, and at the place, in conformity with the suit on the attachment bond, that he did not owe the debt.

It relies the raid Commissioners preciding and deciding the same of the sa The defendant will not be estopped from pleading, that he

-showing a majority of five hundred and forty-one votes on the ground that it did not sufficiently appear that the house in which the liquor was to be drank, was in the county. The court, not admitting that, it was necessary that that fact should appear, held, that it was sufficiently

aused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight the United States, the seventy-first.

A person with license to retail spirituous liquors, who keeps tember, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight the United States, the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

disorderly house, it will be deemed a nuisance at common lew, as well as unlicenced retailing houses.

A person with license to retail spirituous liquors, who keeps such a disorderly house will be subject to an indictment as a keeper of a public nuisance, as well as a suit on his bond.

Reversed. Hammond for the State; Quarles for the defendant.

Covert v. Nelson

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

State of the Secretived at the office of the Secretived at the office of the Secretive day of this inst., for the folding and binding of the Laws and Resolutions and Journals of the ensuing General Assembly of said State, the work to be done in the form and maintener prescribed by law.

B. J. HARRIS, Auditor of State.

R. MAY HEW. Treasurer State.

Covert v. Nelson